

# Newport



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tion of the Proprietors) until arrearages are paid.

## Poetry.

### WHAT I LIVE FOR.

BY G. LINDSAY BARKS.

I live for those who love me  
Whose hearts are kind and true;  
For the heaven that smiles above me,  
And awaits my spirit too;  
For all human ties that bind me;  
For the task my God assigned me;  
For the bright hopes left behind me,  
And the good that I can do.

I live to learn their story  
Who've suffered for my sake;  
To emulate their glory,  
And follow in their wake;  
Bards, patriots, martyrs, sages,  
The noble of all ages,  
Whose deeds crowd history's pages,  
And Time's great volume make.

I live to hold communion  
With all that is divine;  
To feel there is a union  
Twixt nature's heart and mine;  
To profit by affliction,  
Reap truths from fields of action,  
Grow wiser from conviction,  
And fulfil each grand design.

I live to hall that season  
By gifted minds foretold,  
When men shall live by reason,  
And not alone by gold;  
When man to man united,  
And every wrong thing righted,  
The whole world shall be lighted,  
As Eden was of old.

I live for those who love me,  
For those who know me true;  
For the heaven that smiles above me,  
And awaits my spirit too;  
For the cause that lacks assistance;  
For the future in the distance,  
And the good that I can do.

## Agriculture.

**SOWING ONIONS IN THE AUTUMN.**—The  
best time to sow onions is in the autumn, in New Eng-  
land, we are informed—that great onion  
country—rendered the cultivation of this  
valuable vegetable nearly if not quite as  
difficult as that of the potato. If the seed  
is sown in the spring—no matter how early  
—there will be a liability, to say the least,  
that this disease will greatly injure, if it  
does not wholly destroy the crop. But if  
we sow in autumn, the roots will rarely be  
affected. This fact deserves to be widely  
known, as autumnal sowing is, in our opin-  
ion, the only surely effectual preventive to  
be applied. The Yankees, who are uni-  
versally acknowledged to be "cute" in  
almost everything, now practice this plan  
almost universally and with entire success.  
We throw out the suggestion at this time,  
hoping that it may be of some service to  
those who are aware of the practice or that  
infallible remedy for the worm exists.

**COUGH IN HORSES.**—A correspondent  
says: We once had a horse that had  
caught a bad cold, and coughed so severely  
that he could be heard half a mile. All  
sorts of remedies were proposed—enough  
we should think to kill any good horse  
outright. These remedies were all rejected,  
(although some might have proved  
useful), and the following course pursued.  
The horse was in the first place carefully  
and moderately used, so as never to pro-  
duce perspiration—he was carefully blank-  
eted when the weather was cold, (it was  
about mid-autumn), or when he was in  
the least degree heated—he was kept  
constantly on green and succulent food,  
clover, roots, &c., and was supplied with a  
plenty of the best water at all times. In  
a few weeks he was perfectly well. It is  
an old saying that more depends on the  
nurse than on the physician, which was  
verified in this instance.

**A NEW WHEAT.**—Some time since,  
some grains of wheat, which had been  
taken from an old Egyptian sarcophagus  
at Cairo, were given to the Agricultural  
Society of Compiegne, by whom they were  
sown with the most surprising results. The  
stems which have risen from this seed are  
as large as a reed, and the leaves are more  
than an inch in breadth, and the ears have  
each, 109 grains of very large size, so that  
several of the original seeds have multi-  
plied 2,000 fold. It is thought that the  
seed dates as far back as Senosir, or at  
least Cleopatra.

**FARM CISTERNS.**—A cistern 10 ft. deep,  
will hold 168 barrels. That is a very  
good size to make barn cisterns. If you  
want more capacity, make two.

## Miscellaneous.

### THE RICHEST COURT SCENE OUT.

The following amusing case was tried  
at the recent term of the Orange County  
Court, and we find it reported in *The  
Newburgh Telegraph*:

The People vs. James Allington.  
District Attorney for People; Prisoner  
in Person.

This was one of the most amusing trials  
ever witnessed by bench or jury in this  
county. The prisoner was indicted for  
an assault and battery upon a man by the  
name of Dodder. It seems that a plank  
road had just been laid in the town of  
Minisink, running through the lands of  
said Dodder, and that Allington is the toll  
gatherer, and that the gate house is built  
upon or adjoining the lands of Dodder.—  
The other facts will appear in evidence.

The case was duly opened by the Dis-  
trict Attorney, when his Honor, the Judge  
noticed the defendant sitting within the  
bar, with pencil in hand ready to take  
down evidence, without council.

'Have you no counsel, Mr. Allington?'

'No, Sir.'

'There are plenty of gentlemen around  
you who would be willing to assist you.'  
We'll honor him, I have feed one and  
engaged another, and they both turn up  
missing, and therefore I have concluded to  
try the case myself.

'Very well, Sir.'

The District Attorney, after stating the  
case to the jury, called the complainant  
Mr. Dodder, upon the stand, who testified  
as follows:—

I know the defendant; he is a neighbor  
of mine. I was driving his cows off  
my land when he came out upon the road and  
stoned me. He sent as many as a dozen  
at me, and the last one struck me upon  
the back of the neck. It hurt me consid-  
erably; not very badly, however, as the  
rim of my hat hung down, and it and the  
coat collar prevented.

'You can examine him now, Mr. Allington,' said the District Attorney.

All eyes were now turned upon the de-  
fendant. There he sat, busily engaged in  
taking notes, a little short, red headed  
Yankee, with his feet resting on the lower  
run of the chair, and his body bent for-  
ward at an angle of 45 degrees. At that  
remark, he snapped his head back like a  
blade in a jack knife, his eyes twinkled,  
and in a shrill loud voice he commenced:

'Have you been on good terms with the  
defendant? I mean me, Mr. Dodder?'

Dodder hesitated.

'Come, Mr. Dodder, have we been on  
good terms?'

'I can't say,' replied Dodder.

'Well, recollect, Mr. Dodder, that you  
must say.'

'Say yes or no,' interposed his honor.

'Yes or no,' responded the defendant.

'I can't say that we are on good speak-  
ing terms,' answered Dodder.

'Well, Mr. Dodder, you say that I struck  
you with a stone. Will you please state  
to the jury whether it was the first stone  
that struck you?'

'No, Sir.'

'Did it not go fifteen feet to the right?'

'About that.'

'Well, was it the second?'

'No, Sir.'

'Did it not go three feet over your  
head?'

'Yes, Sir.'

'Were you not running after my cow  
with a stake sharpened at one end? and did  
you not knock her down? and was it not  
because you would not stop that I sent the  
other stone at you?'

'Well, Sir, I must explain.'

'None of your rignaroles, here, Mr.  
Dodder. No explanations, Sir—Yes or  
No, Sir.'

'I can't answer.'

'You must answer. Come, Sir, Yes or  
No.'

'It was n't a stake, it was a stick.'

'Yes, 2½ inches at the butt and twelve  
feet long.'

'No, Sir, one inch across and tapering  
to the end.'

'You knocked the cow down did n't  
you?'

'I struck at her—can't say I struck  
her.'

'Did n't she fall?'

'Can't say.'

'Well Mr. Dodder, you were chasing  
her, were you not?'

'I was in the road, Sir, and she was on  
the side.'

'Was it icy?'

'Yes.'

'Snow deep?'

'Yes.'

'Now, will you say on your oath, Mr.  
Dodder, that you did not strike her?'

Witness hesitating. 'I will not be posi-  
tive.'

'Well Mr. Dodder, were you not com-  
ing toward me?'

'You was coming up the road and I  
was going down.'

'Yes Sir.'  
'You did not run back at all did you?'

'No, Sir.'

'You are sure you did not look or go  
back, are you?'

'Certainly I am.'

'Are you as positive of that as you are  
of all the rest you have sworn to?'

'I am, Sir.'

'Well, sir, will you then please to in-  
form this Jury and myself how that stone  
came to strike you on the back of the  
neck?'

Witness was evidently non-plussed, and  
a roar of laughter burst from bench, bar  
and jury, as well as the spectators.

'I am not done with you yet,' exclaimed  
the defendant, as Mr. Dodder seemed rath-  
er uneasy and inclined to vacate the chair.

'Whose house do I live in, Mr. Dod-  
der?'

'I consider it mine.'

'Did you serve a notice on me not to  
use the rooms, on the garret or the cellar,  
when I was moving in it?'

'Yes, Sir.'

'Was there anything else to use, Sir?'

'No, Sir.'

'Who built the house?'

'The Plank Road Company.'

'In whose possession is it, Mr. Dodder?'

'Plank Road Company.'

'How did you come to say that the  
house was yours, when the Company have  
it in possession and built it?'

Another burst of laughter followed this  
question, and poor Dodder looked as if he  
was sitting upon a hatchet. Dodder gave  
no reply.

'Now, Mr. Dodder, have you not been  
trying to get me out of that house, that you  
might get your son in my place? And  
have you not been to the Directors? And  
have you not applied to them for your son?

'And have you not told them things derog-  
atory to my character?'

'None of your long preambles, Mr. Dod-  
der; you know it is so, and I am going to  
prove it, too. Yes or No?'

'I can't answer; I must explain.'

'No explanation, Sir—yes or no.'

'No.'

'Did you not go to three of the Direc-  
tors?'

'Yes.'

'Did you not order a window put in the  
cellar of the house, when building, and say  
you wanted it there for your son's accom-  
modation?'

'I might have done it.'

'Did you not get a warrant out for me  
before I was bound over to appear here?'

'Yes.'

'Did you not then swear that I had only  
assaulted you by throwing stones, but did  
not hit you?'

Dodder was completely staggered again  
—he changed all manner of colors, and  
moved about very uneasily in his chair.

'Come, Mr. Dodder, answer, exclaimed  
the defendant.'

'I can't remember.'

'Yes you do—come, think—did you  
then swear I had hit you at all, Sir?'

'I might not.'

'How comes it that you remember it  
now—three months after—and could not  
then?'

This was too much for poor Dodder.—  
He looked appealingly around for relief.—  
Nothing met his gaze but a room convulsed  
with laughter. His legs seemed to be  
under magnetic influence, and in great  
desire to try their powers of locomotion.—  
At last the defendant told him to go. That  
will do, Mr. Dodder—I guess we are  
through with you for the present. And off  
he shot as if death was behind him; while  
the whole bar fairly screamed, as he made  
awful strides down the aisle, and the Court  
buried their faces in their handkerchiefs  
and shook convulsively.

Dodder No. 2 was then called—son of  
the old Dodder—who testified as follows:

'I was in the house—heard a noise—  
saw father driving cows; saw the defend-  
ant come out of his house and throw stones;  
I ran out and a hill was between me and  
them, and when I got up all was over.  
Saw defendant throw three stones—did not  
see any strike.'

Cross examined by defendant.

'You were in the house, you say?'

'Yes.'

'Is there not a hill twenty feet high  
between your house and where I was?'

'About that.'

How many stone walls, also—about  
four?'

'About that.'

How many plank fences or slab fences—  
two?'

'Only one, I think.'

'Well, sir, how could you see through  
four stone walls, one slab fence and a hill  
twenty feet high? That will do Sir; you  
can go.'

And without waiting for a reply, off  
went Dodder No. 2.

District Attorney, on the part of the  
people, here rested.

The defendant, then, with all the gravi-  
ty becoming an important occasion, un-  
twisted his legs from the rounds of the  
chair, and with more than usual dignity

walked out in front of the jury, and offered  
his defense as follows:

'If you please, your Honor, and Gentle-  
men of the jury—I am a green hand at  
this "ere bizzness. I am ashamed that  
such a little, small consairs should ever  
come before an Orange County Jury. It  
was not my wish, I am sure. I was taken  
up before, and then he only swore to an  
assault; but three months' thinking has  
put the battery to it. I acknowledge the  
assault, but I am justified, for he was  
assaulting my cow. He has tried to pick  
a quarrel with me ever since I went to the  
gate. He stoned my cows, my chickens,  
and I can't stand it. I threw the stones;  
I admit it—first, fifteen feet to the right,  
then over his head, and when I saw the  
cow fall as he knocked her down, then I  
did shave him, but I didn't hit him, and  
that ain't all, I'll prove it; and I ask you,  
farmers, if you would not do the same  
thing? I can prove he knocked her down  
by my brother.'

Defendant's brother was then called, and  
stated that it was Sunday when the occur-  
rence happened; saw complainant, Dod-  
der, running after and striking at defend-  
ant's cow; saw him strike and one fall;  
can't say he struck her; defendant ran  
out and hollered to him; did not mind  
defendant throw stones; none hit him; I  
went out, and when I came up to Dodder  
he said defendant had throw stones at him,  
but he had managed by jumping and dodg-  
ing not to have any hit him.

The testimony here closed.

The defendant then proceeded to sum up  
the case. His Honor dropped his pen,  
the jury leaned forward, the members of  
the bar were winking and nodding across  
to one another, and a universal tittering  
prevailed the room. He commenced, and  
his sharp, shrill voice drowned all else.

'Gentlemen of the Jury—This is the  
first time I was ever in such a pickle—  
never did before appear before a jury of  
my country. This Mr. Dodder has brought  
me here, and I have to appeal to you, not  
knowing whether you are Woolly Heads,  
Silver Greys, Hard Shells or Soft Shells.  
Yet I think this Dodder will find out before  
I am through that I am a harder shell than  
he imagined.'

You know, gentlemen, that I am in the  
employ of the Mongaup Valley, Porters-  
burgh and Port Jervis Plankroad Com-  
pany as a gate keeper. This company it seems  
had sufficient confidence in my integrity and  
honesty to place me in that important sta-  
tion, and even if I should receive \$3,000 and  
steal \$1,500 of it, that's between me and  
the Company, and its none of Dodder's  
business. Now when the Company sent me  
up along this road to collect tolls, this  
Dodder was one of the inhabitants I found  
there in the woods, and I will say for him  
that he is a very fair specimen of the rest  
of the population. But there isn't any of  
them that seems to appreciate all the ben-  
efits of this Plank-road.

It let out to civilization a class of people  
who never before had the idea there was  
such a thing as civilized life, and this Dod-  
der is one of them. It is a fact that soon  
after I moved up there, a young woman,  
sixteen years old, came down out of the  
mountains on the plank road, one day, and  
she had never been out before. She fairly  
seemed surprised to see a white man and  
after asking a few questions went back  
into the woods. This Dodder was my  
nearest neighbor, and a good deal nearer  
than I wanted him, and I hadn't been  
there long before I heard that he had been  
lying about me to one of the directors, and  
I soon found out that he wanted to get his  
son, who was sworn here against me, in  
my place. But he hasn't done it yet, and  
if you don't convict me I reckon he won't  
very soon.

It won't take long to dispose of Dodder  
No. 2. He testifies that he saw me throw  
three stones at his father, and saw the old  
man dodge. On cross examination he says  
that he was in his own house in the woods,  
and had to look over a hill twenty feet  
high, and also over three slab fences and  
two stone walls. Well! if he tells the  
truth, all I wish is that I had young Dod-  
der's eyes. He is certainly a remarkable  
boy, and can't deny his father!

I am willing to admit that I done wrong  
in throwing stones at Dodder, and I apolo-  
gize to all the world and this country  
particularly, for it. The doctors tell us that  
there are two causes for all diseases, pre-  
disposition and excitability. I think it was  
the latter cause that moved me to stone  
Dodder.

I therefore confess myself guilty of the  
assault, but the battery I deny! and if you  
find me guilty of the battery I will appeal  
from the decision to the Court of high  
heaven itself before I will submit to it.

Now, Gentlemen, you saw Mr. Dodder  
and heard him swear upon me. I asked  
him a great many questions, and I was  
sorry he answered as he did. I might have  
asked him if he didn't kill my cat, and if  
he didn't stone my chickens, because they  
were trespassing in his woods, where actually  
the rocks are so thick that the cats can't find  
their way up through them; but then I  
knew he would deny it, and it would

grieve me to hear him. He admits that he  
was driving my three cows up the road,  
and that he struck at one of 'em, but says  
it was with a small switch. I have proved  
that this switch was a pole about 10 feet  
long, and about two inches across the butt  
end, and I have also proved that when he  
struck the cow fell. It is true my witness  
couldn't swear that the stick hit her, he  
was so far off, but take the blow and the  
fall together, and we can guess the rest.—  
If you, gentlemen, should see me point a  
gun at a man, and pull the trigger, see the  
flash and heard the report, and at the same  
time see the man drop, I think you would  
say that I shot him, although you might  
not see the ball strike him.

Now the fact is, gentlemen, that on  
Sunday, I was lying on my lounge in my  
house, when my wife said that Dodder was  
chasing my cows. I jumped up and pulled  
on my boots and went out of doors, and  
saw Dodder and the cows coming up the  
road. It is true he says he wasn't driving  
them, but says he and the cows was both  
going along the road in one direction, and  
this was as near as I could get him to the  
cows or to the truth; but it is proved that  
the cows were going along ahead of him,  
and he was following after them, striking  
at them with his little switch, ten feet long,  
and two inches across the butt, and I re-  
ckon you'll think he was 'driving' them.  
I sung out to him:—'Dodder, stop!' but  
he didn't mind my order, and I just threw  
a stone in that direction which went about  
15 feet over his head, at the same time  
going toward him. He paid no attention,  
and I sung out again:—'Dodder, stop!'—  
Still he didn't mind me, and then I just  
threw another stone; but on he came, and  
on I went, and I threw the third stone,  
which he says hit him on the back of the  
neck, but which I think is rather strange,  
as we were going toward each other as  
fast as we could. But he never slackened  
up, and by this time we were within about  
eight feet of each other. I halted, and  
hollered at the top of my voice:—'Dodder,  
why in h—don't you stop?' About then  
he did stop and raised his ten-foot switch,  
as if to strike me. I sang out:—'Mr. Dod-  
der, look out! You may whup my cows,  
but if you whup me with that switch, you'll  
whup an animal that'll hock!'—  
[Here the orator made an appropriate ges-  
ture of the head, as in the act of hocking,  
which was followed with tumultuous shouts  
and laughter, that continued several min-  
utes.]

Now, gentlemen, if you convict me, this  
court can fine me \$250 and jug me for six  
months, and if you really think I ought to  
be convicted of this assault, say so; for I  
am in favor of living up to the laws, as  
long as they are laws, whether it is the  
Fugitive Slave Law, the Nebraska bill, or  
the Excise laws. I will read you a little  
law, however, which I have just seen in a  
book I found here—(the speaker picked up  
a law book and read as follows:—)'Every  
one has a right to defend himself from per-  
sonal violence.' Now I don't know whether  
that is law or not, but I find it in a law  
book, [a veteran member of the bar who  
was sitting near the speaker, remarked to  
him that it was good law.] Well, gentle-  
men, here is an old man who looks as if  
he might know some thing, and he says  
'tis good law. Now if you will turn to  
Barbour something, page 330, you will find  
that the same doctrine is applied to cattle  
—[great laughter.] Therefore I take it I  
had a right to defend my cows against Dod-  
der's ten foot switch. Why, gentlemen,  
nearly all my wealth is invested in them  
three cows, and you can't wonder that I be-  
came a little excited when I saw Dodder  
switching them with this ten foot pole. I  
am a poor man and have a large family,  
consisting of a wife and six children, which  
I reckon is doing very well for so small  
a man as I am and could not afford to let  
Dodder kill my cows!

Now gentlemen, I don't believe you'll  
convict me, after what I have said. But if  
you do, and this Court fines me \$250, I  
shall "repudiate," because I "can't pay."

And if I'm jugged for six months, why,  
these Dodders will have it all their own  
way up here. But not withstanding all  
this I am willing to risk myself in your  
hands: and if you think I ought to have  
stood by and not done anything when I  
saw Dodder hammering my cows, why  
then I am 'gone in,' toll-gate and all.

It is true, I am a poor man but not a  
mean one.—The name of Allington can be  
traced to the May Flower. When she  
launched the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock,  
among the passengers was a widow, Mary  
Allington, with four fatherless children,  
and I am descended from that Puritan stock  
and from that day to this there has never  
lived an Allington who had not Yankee  
spirits enough to stone a Dodder for poling  
his cows. I'm done.

Roars of laughter, during which the  
defendant took his seat. After a few words  
from his Honor the Jury retired, and in  
a few moments returned with a verdict of  
Not Guilty.

Old Dodder and Dodder No. 2 were at  
that instant seen plunging down stairs lead-  
ing to the court-yard with unbounded  
powers of locomotion; when the yard was  
gained they fairly ran, and it is supposed  
never stopped until the deep woods of  
Minisink had hid them from the gaze of  
men.

## Historical.

### MEMOIR OF RHODE ISLAND.

1647.

In case of breach of peace by riots  
and unlawful assemblies any of them  
by virtue of this commission being alone  
by himself and present may arrest them,  
and cause them to find sureties for their  
good behavior or send them to prison, but  
being absent upon notice given or com-  
plaint the President and Assistant or either  
of them with the head officer of the town  
shall go to the place and if the parties be  
present they shall arrest the offenders, re-  
move the force and bind them to their  
good behavior by sufficient sureties and to  
appear at that Court where such matters  
are to be tried or if they find not sureties  
to send them to prison there to remain till  
the court and then being tried by their  
peers they shall be sentenced and fined as  
the law does provide, out of which fines  
the charges of officers and tryers and the  
assistants and aids shall be borne. But  
if the offenders be gone then shall the  
head officers of the town be put in mind  
at the next town court to inquire by a  
sufficient inquest (worth in goods and chat-  
tels £40, at least) returned by the town  
and the riot being found by inquisition, he  
or they shall make a record in writing, and  
so sent out his or their process (sci. a  
venire facias) against the offender to cause  
him to come in to answer. And when he  
appears then shall he be committed to  
prison, and ransomed by the fine aforesaid.  
But in case the riot be great, in nature of  
an insurrection and rebellion then shall  
all the chief officers in the town take with  
them the sergeant and Constable, and if  
need be the power of the place to remove  
the force and send the ringleaders or  
chiefs of the riot, there to remain until the  
court where such matters are to be tried, and  
shall bind the rest over also, by recognizance  
with two sufficient sureties upon the peace  
there and then also to appear where being law-  
fully convicted they shall be fined as the  
law hath determined.

In case the breach of peace be by felo-  
ny or by suspicion thereof upon complaint  
or request any of them (having taken of  
the party requesting his examination upon  
the peril of perjury, in case he prove false)  
or at least bind him by recognizance to  
give in evidence against the offender (in  
case he be taken) at the next goal delivery  
shall grant out his warrant under the seal  
of his office unto the Sergeant or Const-  
able to arrest the offender and bring him  
before himself or some other conservator  
of the peace to answer such things as shall  
be objected against him when the offender  
appears (before he commit him to prison  
he shall first take the examination of the  
offender but not upon oath. Secondly the  
examination and information of those that  
bring him and shall set down the material  
passages touching the fact and circum-  
stances thereof. Thirdly, he shall bind  
all by recognizance to appear at the court  
where such matters are to be tried then  
and there to give in evidence against the  
offender and the party grieved to prefer a  
bill of indictment against him. Fourthly  
he shall make his mittimus and send the  
offender to goal unless he be bailable &  
then shall



Zoology has ever proved a delightful and interesting study, and that branch which is confined to the life under water, and that semi-aquatic, semi-vegetable creation, which is the least understood part of zoology, is now attracting considerable attention, particularly in London, where the Zoological Society has prepared eight large tanks and stocked them abundantly with specimens of corals and crustaceans, collected on the coast of Devonshire. In this country aquaria have also been prepared, but on a small scale, and those who have the patience and time to watch them attentively, will be repaid for their labor. Experience is necessary to complete success, but there is no question but that a very interesting collection can be made by one who is unacquainted with ichthyology, if possessed of taste and a fine appreciation of the advantages to be derived from the study. It is not necessary that one should commence his experiments by obtaining a regularly constructed aquarium, as all that is needed until he becomes fully acquainted with the branch to which he confines his attention, is to have at hand one or more glass globes, capable of holding nearly a pint of sea-water each. This provided, one may spend many delightful hours upon the shore, collecting the curious little animals that are there to be found at every step, small fragments of weed covered rocks, the lesser varieties of the crustacea, star-fish, mollusks, &c.; and when the management of a small aquarium is well understood, an extensive one can then be prepared to contain all the specimens with which the collector has become acquainted, and to these may be added fish of the various kinds.

In a specimen of the London Zoological Society has become one of the most attractive and interesting features of the garden. The tanks are made of iron and glass and so arranged that the spectator can see the contents at a glance. The bottom of each is covered with sand, gravel and sea-weed, and they are stocked with all the various beings that the society's collector can procure for the use of the garden. The various weeds flourish and expand, the fish are active, and it is an endless source of amusement to watch their movements while in search of prey—eating the minute mollusks, both bivalve and univalve, and devoured in turn by the larger varieties, that occasionally dart from beneath the rocks arranged to afford them a retreat.

A body of water, kept in a tank or in a small vase, if left alone for a few weeks will become putrid and if fish are confined in water that is not constantly changed, they will soon exhaust the oxygen, and this, coupled with the excretion, poisons the atmosphere and death follows. But the vegetable life introduced in the form of weeds, mosses, &c., balances the animal excretions, the water is kept sweet and pure, the plants grow freely, the crustacea appear contented in their bed of sand, and all the other animals live and are continually on the move.

The discoveries that have already been made by those who have given the subject the attention it merits, should induce others, who have the leisure, to follow up, and in time a much neglected branch of science will be elevated, and the confusion that now reigns in all its departments will give place to a thorough and well organized system of arrangement. By means of the aquarium the story of the hermit crab (an American species) in search of a house, has been discovered to be true, though generally doubted by the world. The zoophytes are now better known and they are now separated from the seaweeds, with which, in times past, they have been confounded. The common sponge has been proved to be a zoophyte, throwing off oviducts, which move and reproduce the sponges. The crab and lobster are seen in the aquarium to go through the laborious and painful operation of casting off their shells; the small derms of the grass that grow on the sides of the tank, and which, if not so removed, would soon produce an insupportable coat, and the eggs of the small, in turn, furnish food for the fish; the sea-spiders, shrimp, sub-sediment animals, sand worms—these, and many other varieties, all within the reach of every man residing near the seashore, would furnish abundant materials for study and reflection.

A few industries and well disposed men could make a good living in this place, if they would station themselves at the various public corners with handbills, to carry packages, deliver goods, run errands, &c. There is enough for them to do in this line, especially in the summer months, and they would be taken up and employed when one would not care to call upon an express wagon. In New York, Boston and Providence, porters can always be found at a moment's notice; their handbills are immediately drawn to the door, and they are prompt and active in the discharge of the duties assigned them. Those who have not the means to purchase and maintain a horse and wagon—and we have enough job-wagon—if inclined to fill any vacancy that offers, would do well to make the move we propose. Once given out that they are disposed to serve the public in this manner, and they will soon find work enough ready to their hands. Slaves could be put up at several convenient points where orders would be sent, and a porter could thus go the rounds and attend to his business in regular order, much to the comfort and convenience of all who employ him.

A submarine wrecking company has recently been formed in Newburyport, with a capital of five thousand dollars. A motor has been procured, experienced divers have been engaged, and they will commence operations this fall.

We should like to see the results of an expedition of this harbor, between Bremen's Point and the south end of Coaster's Harbor Island. The divers would stumble over the wreck of more than one vessel sent down by the British during their stay in these waters, and as for anchors, cables, &c., they would find an almost limitless supply. Even with the old fashioned diving-bell, many anchors have been recovered, and one, lacking the stock, was taken out a few years ago, that must have once hung from the bow of a man-of-war.

In the following passage, from Grotius, there is close reasoning; and what can be stronger than the argument here set forth, or better calculated to silence those who will not believe there is a God, because they cannot see him. The extract is from Book 1, sec. 2—

"If we cannot fully comprehend the nature of God, ought we therefore to deny that there is any such Being; for the beasts do not know what sort of creatures men are, and much less do they understand how men, by their reason, institute and govern kingdoms, measure the course of the stars, and sail across the seas: those things exceed their reach; and hence man, because he is placed by the dignity of his nature above the beasts, and that not by himself, ought to infer, that He, who gave him this superiority over the beasts, is as far advanced beyond him as he is beyond the beasts; and that therefore there is a nature which, as it is more excellent, so it exceeds his comprehension."

A DILEMMA.  
 "To Flavia's shrine two suitors run,  
 And woo the fair at once;  
 A needy fortune-hunter one,  
 And one a wealthy dame.  
 How this twin-courted she'll behave  
 Depends upon this rule—  
 If she's a fool, she'll love the knave,  
 And if a knave, the fool."

Female clerks are now employed in England with great success as operators in the Magnetic Telegraph offices. They are found accurate, and rapid, and this new field is likely to afford employment to hundreds of respectable girls who are anxious to maintain themselves.

Miss Mary J. Patterson is the clerk of the steamer Illinois Belle, on the Mississippi; this is another move to the same end.

The Washington Post says the price the government agreed to give Mr. Jewell for his painting of De Soto, was seven thousand dollars, and his net gain, after he had been generally stated.

The first draft of American prisoners to Dartmouth prison, was made in April 1813. At that time the number of French confined there was very large, and it is stated that the contrast of the behavior of the former with the philosophy of the latter, was very remarkable. The Americans celebrated the 4th of July in a manner becoming their situation, and accordingly a flag was displayed, with the words "All Canada, or Dartmouth prison for life," whilst one of the prisoners delivered a characteristic oration, in which the "stars and stripes" were much lauded, to the confusion of the British officers within hearing. The garrison declared they had more trouble with four thousand Americans than with twenty thousand Frenchmen.

One who was confined at Dartmouth thus makes record of the energy and perseverance of the Americans to regain their liberty. He says:—

After the release of the French the American prisoners were dispersed through the prisons, this obtaining more space and liberty. They immediately set to work upon a plan for their escape, which the French never dreamed of attempting. It was found that a passage two hundred and fifty feet long would carry them from three of the prisons to the road beyond the outer wall. Upon this they set to work in each building digging by night in alternate parties, and carrying the earth from the passages into the stream that ran through the yard. About sixty feet of ground had been got through with this manner, when the proceedings in one of the prisons were discovered and stopped. After some delay the work was continued in the others, until the passages were within forty feet of the road with the wall. Every man was then provided with a dagger, made by the prisoners who worked as blacksmiths; and they proposed on escaping to make at once for Torbay, where by a large number of armed vessels, fishing boats and other small craft. But at this point one of the prisoners, who perhaps had some direct doubts as to the result of the enterprise, walked out in open day, before all of them in the yard—went up to the turnkeys, and marched off with them to the keeper's house—gave him information of all the operations and designs—and we never saw him after."

Passing the City Hall a few days since we "happened in" to see what improvements had been made where improvements were so much needed, and are pleased to say that the whole interior has been so remodelled that one would in vain recognize it. From one of the gloomiest rooms in the city it has been changed into the most light and cheerful of rooms that we know of. The entrance, formerly dark and forbidding, is now changed from the north side to Thames street. The west room (the largest) is designed for the Common Council, the middle room is arranged to accommodate the Board of Aldermen, and the east room (having two entrances, one from the middle room and one from the entry) is to be used by the City Treasurer, Marshal, and Sergeant, who will each have a desk and for those purposes it will be found central and convenient. The rooms appropriated to the use of the City Council, are furnished with desks for the members, so arranged as to admit of free passage and a clear view of the chairman and clerk, and seats will also be provided for those who desire to be present during the sittings of each branch. The work of completing is still in hand, but the rooms are so near a finish that they will be used on Tuesday evening next.

The Toronto Leader says that the gold fever has visited that section, and is still raging to a considerable extent. This it deprecates as a great calamity, but it is of the opinion that the passion for hunting gold on the surface and within the bowels of the earth, will not become as great as in California. One man has gathered about ten pounds of gold, picked up from the surface on the River du Loup, some sixty-five miles southeast from Quebec. The only alloy it contained is from eleven to thirteen per cent of silver; it is therefore too pure to be used in the arts, or coined without being alloyed with copper to make it of sufficient hardness. Gold bearing quartz is said to exist in abundance, but unskilled labor cannot make it productive, and the ten pounds obtained by Mr. Logan cost as much if not more than it is worth.

Canada has excellent quarries of marble, the handsomest of which is the serpentine, and it is identical with the verde antique of Italy. Soap stone is also found, and the lithographic stones of Canada are of superior excellence. Digging for these last, will in the end be found far more profitable than searching for gold in the sands of the rivers.

GRAPES BEARING.—The grapes here are said to be very troublesome the present season, in some parts of California. They come down from the mountains to feed upon the wild grapes near the water courses, and for the purpose of varying their diet often carry off a pig or two from the domains of the miners. One gentleman, a Mr. Farrington, of Shasta Valley, caught no less than six of the grizzly monsters in a steel trap which he had set near his saw mill, three or four miles from Shasta City.

How large must a steel trap be to catch and hold a grizzly bear, weighing a thousand or twelve hundred pounds?

Columbus in 1493 imported the first horses into America. It appears that the steeds most prized previous to the Revolution for saddle purposes were pacers, and at that period Narragansett pacers were in such repute that they were procured from Rhode Island and transported to New York at much trouble and expense. It is estimated that there are 5,000, 000 horses and mules in the United States at the present time.

Honolulu has become a free port, an act to that effect having passed both branches of the Legislature. This move will reduce the revenue about eight thousand dollars a year, but it is thought, and not without good reason, that the impetus given to trade by the new measure will more than compensate for the loss.

A butcher in Athens, Ohio, has been detected in nabbing the village cows, making beef of them, and then selling them out to the owners at ten cents per pound. The hide and horns found at a neighboring town betrayed him.

Beef at ten cents a pound would excite suspicion here and lead to a general search into the cause.

We have received from J. S. Redfield several of the advance sheets of "Barren's Autobiography," all of which are so amusing that we shall publish them at length in our next issue. The demand for this work is so great that the publishers will not have the first edition ready before the middle of December.

HERE WE HAVE IT AGAIN.—In Middletown, Ct., a few days since, a boy named William Leonard was severely injured in the foot by the accidental discharge of a gun. His leg was amputated and he died on Sunday, the 11th inst.

The first lecture before the Mechanics' Association was delivered on Friday evening of last week, by Josiah Quincy, Jr., Esq., of Boston; and on Thursday evening last Rev. T. Starr King delivered the second lecture of the season.

A beautiful ship of eight hundred and four tons was launched from the shipyard of Mr. Daniel Foster, of Warren, on the 4th inst. She is called the "Mary Bradford," and will be commanded by Capt. J. B. Thompson, of that place.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

Ida May.—A Story of Things Actual and Possible, by Mrs. Langdon Phillips. Sampson & Co., Boston; C. E. Hammett, Jr., Newport. 1 vol., 12 mo., pp. 478. This work was copyrighted and first published in England, and the attention it received from the critics aroused the curiosity of the author's countrymen to know to what degree, and of what fiction of late has had the circulation ("Uncle Tom's Cabin" excepted) that this last will meet with. It has been suggested that Ida May was from the pen of Mrs. Stowe; but a personal acquaintance of this error, for the fiction is pure, the arrangement of the plot more artistic, and every scene is naturally introduced and bears the stamp of truth. There is no lack of excitement, but to produce the effect there is an overstatement; and when revolving scenes are necessarily referred to, it is done in a manner that shows a desire on the part of the author to avoid, as far as possible, the disgusting and brutal acts of tyrant masters and over-seers, that Mrs. Stowe seems to have delighted in portraying. Every page will attest the truth of the opening pages of the book, containing an account of Ida's childhood, and those who are in the habit of observing and studying character, will be struck with the fidelity to nature displayed in every phase and an intimate acquaintance with the springs of action. We do not intend to give a sketch of the subject so admirably treated, but will say a line or two, to say that the story is one of kidnapping, of a beautiful child (Ida) of five years, who is sold into slavery and after years of trials and suffering, and passing through many phases of life, she is at length rescued from her degrading position, and eventually restored to her only surviving parent, though not until she has arrived at womanhood, and has become almost as fascinating and charming to the reader as to Walter Varian; the hero of the plot.

The Illustrated Convention Book, published by A. R. Whipple, New York. This beautiful little book is admirably adapted to promote the end in view; and the illustrations are beautiful specimens of engraving from the bureau of Whitney, Jocelyn & Annin, New York. The plan of the "Illustrated Convention Book" is new and original. It is a quarto of letter-sheet size, seventy-two pages, printed on fine writing paper and handsomely bound. It contains several pages of directions in penmanship, spelling, arranging and correcting copy, &c., &c., and the very thing present as much variety and contrast as possible, thus affording the pupil an extensive range of subjects. With each set are printed several subjects for the picture, with divisions to assist the pupil in arranging his ideas. Four black pages follow each cut, on which one long or two more short compositions may be written. It would be strange if this work were not favorably received in every school.

Blackwood's Magazine, for November, is received at the office of the Mercury, at the land of Tilley. Blackwood always has something good that refers directly to the times. In the present number the opening article is on Turkey and its population—a subject that every reader now desires to become better acquainted with. The article is a review of the spirited military sketches of the German, Hacklander, whose works have met with much favor in Germany. In art matters, there is an essay on "The Nature of Art," and the reader will also find much of interest under the following heads: "Influence of Gold upon the Commercial and Social Condition of the World; Peace and War, and the War and the Ministry."

Today's Lady's Book, for December, is fully equal to any of the preceding numbers for the year, and the leading embellishment is superior to the average of engravings given to the public. This is emphatically a "Lady's Book," and the editors and publisher are ever seeking some novelty for their readers. The new year, which closes the year, and subscribers for 1854 should send in their orders in time.

The "Black Hawk" horse, raised in Vermont, and owned by Mr. Felton, of Goveanstown, Maryland, died a few days since from choking, while eating. He was a very beautiful and valuable animal, a great trotter, and held by his owner at \$5000.

The quantity of flour, wheat, corn and barley left at tide water, Albany, from the commencement of navigation to the 14th of November, inclusive, during 1854, is as follows:—Flour 1,030,610 bbls.; wheat 3,071,052 bu.; corn 9,540,581 bu.; barley 1,617,625 bu.

A pair of pure breed Cashmere goats were recently bought by some gentlemen in Richmond, Va., for fifteen hundred dollars. The wool from another pair of the same lot, when examined by a microscope, compared precisely in fineness with the hair of a \$2,700 Cheshmire shawl.

There are 7000 groggeries in the city of New York, 3000 of which are open upon the Sabbath. There is a dram shop to every 85 inhabitants. It costs the city for rum and its fruits, one million dollars annually.

Tom Moore was once asked by a beautiful woman who had the picture of a very ugly husband suspended on her breast what he thought of it. "I think," said he, "it is like the Saracen's Head on Snowhill."

Geo. D. Prentice, Esq., was recently tendered a dinner in Memphis, at which he made a speech, and among other choice things, said:—"Life's chiefest pleasure is composed of its memories and its hopes."

The Californians have begun to ship flour of their own manufacture to China, 4000 quarter sacks from the Eureka mills were sold at about \$9 per barrel for that purpose.

A set of iron barracks have been shipped from London for the use of the French soldiers at the camp at Boulogne. Louis Napoleon bought and paid for them out of his private funds.

The number of persons of foreign birth now in the United States is 2,210,839; the number of natives, whites, 17,757,578, and of persons whose nativity is unknown, 39,154.

President Hitchcock says that there are in Great Britain, at the present day, fifteen thousand steam engines driven by means of coal, with a power equal to that of two millions of men.

The jailors in Cincinnati are kind fellows. The Gazette mentions a case of a convicted murderer there who was taken to the theatre by one of the jail officials.

The British residents of New York have raised a fund of nearly \$6000 for the widows and orphans of the killed in the British army in the East.

An enterprising farmer has presented to the editor of the New Bedford Mercury a turnip, thirty inches in circumference and seven pounds in weight.

Two girls have been convicted of horse stealing &c., at Manchester N. H., and sentenced to hard labor in the State Prison for four years.

Sulphur is so scarce in Russia that it is said the czar is ready to contract with another celebrated prince whose domains abound in that commodity.

"Three fine looking and clever men" were brought before Judge Lumpkin at Lafayette, Georgia, and fined \$20 each for practising medicine without license.

Trains are now running from Buffalo to Detroit in eight hours—seventeen hours was a quick passage a year ago.

The aggregate number of copies of newspapers annually distributed through the United States is upwards of 500,000,000.

A RIVAL FOR GORDON COMMING.—CENTRAL AFRICA.—Very interesting accounts have been received from Mr. Anderson who having accompanied Mr. Galton in his exploration of South Africa in 1851 and 1852, has since remained in that country with a view of following up the path of discovery from Valsfisch Bay (lat. 23, southwestern coast) to the far interior. This enterprising young traveller has undergone great hardships of many kinds, and the following extract is from a letter to Mr. Galton, dated Cape Town, May 18th, and communicated from that gentleman to the Royal Geographical Society:—

"I had some fine shooting going to the lake. Single-handed I killed 30 rhinoceroses and eight elephants, and that, too, on foot. A black rhinoceros that I had wounded severely, got hold of me one night, and bruised and injured me in so fearful a manner that my men gave me up for lost. For fourteen days I was unable to move any part of my body without assistance. I think however, I have recovered almost entirely from the shock. I have also been under the trunk of an elephant, but, strange to tell, escaped unhurt. I had also a narrow escape from a wounded hippopotamus, who upset one of my canoes. The men were all saved, but most of my luggage found a watery grave. Now that I have got safe out of all these things, I can sympathize with the traveller who, when attacked by robbers, exclaimed, 'All right! this will add to the interest of my travels.'"

A MAGNIFICENT FARM AND FARMER.—A Vermont paper says:—Among the conspicuous men in the Vermont Legislature is Mr. B. G. Brigham of Fairfield. He owns and cultivates 1300 acres of land. Among his best yard items are 125 cows, 20 horses, and 5 yoke of oxen. In his dairy he makes butter only. The average yield of butter from the milk of each cow, is 150. Two hogs "dasher" churns are set in motion by two "horse-powers," and the butter is "worked" by the old fashioned "paddle." His stock of cattle consumes about 500 tons of hay annually. 20,000 lbs. of pork, 500 bushels of wheat, from 4 to 5000 bushels of corn, 1000 bushels of oats, and from 1 to 2000 bushels of potatoes, are among his yearly produce.

"The Man of Uz," in his best estate, could not do better than this. Mr. Brigham, himself, is got up with a breadth of beam, and in a style of magnificence proportionate to the extent of his possessions and agricultural products, he stands 6 feet 4 in. in his boots, and weighing, by one of Fairbanks' patent balances, 300 lbs. precisely. Our fellow citizen, Peter B. Brigham, Esq., has the good fortune to be a brother of the great Vermontor, whom we have just described.

Boston Chronicle.

FUTURE EXPEDITION TO THE ARCTIC SEA.—We learn that two overland expeditions have been decided upon; the one in boats to go down the Mackenzie river, in search of Captain Collinson, about the safety of whom there is now some anxiety; the other in canoes, down back or Fish river, make further inquiries into the fate of Sir John Franklin's people, and endeavor to obtain some more relics, and should any of the remains of the dead be found, to inter them decently. About noon on Friday, it was arranged by the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty and Captain Shepard, Deputy Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, that these expeditions should be left wholly in the hands of the Hudson's Bay Company; and the same evening the deputy governor had posted letters to Sir George Stevenson, territorial governor, containing full details as to the object and mode of carrying into effect these expeditions.—London Times, Oct. 30.

THE WORLD SUSPENDED.—"The adventures people didn't bring the world's end about so easy as they thought," said Mrs. Partington, smiling at the recollection of seeing a long-legged saint in a white cotton gown the night before. "Yes," replied Mr. Roger, gravely, "it did come to an end; it suspended for a little while, when a meeting of its creditors was held and thought its affairs were found a little hazy, it was thought best to let it go on, and it would come out all right enough." "You don't say so!" cried she, "well, that's the reason why my clock is half an hour slow, and I declare I couldn't account for it." Ike said nothing, but that he was allowed to stay out till half past seven the night previous make it look as if he might have put the clock back but there was no knowing.

THE FIRST WINTERMAN.—It may be interesting to our New Bedford and Nantucket friends to learn, as we do from an ancient chronicle before us, that the first person who killed a whale upon this coast was named William Hamilton. He was borne in Scotland, and in early life settled on Cape Cod, (place not stated) whence he removed to Rhode Island, he being persecuted for killing the whale by the inhabitants of the cape, as one who dealt with evil spirits. Mr. Hamilton died in Connecticut in 1746, at the advanced age of 103 years. His children died at the following ages: Joseph, 86; David, 79; Benjamin upwards of 60; Eliza, 93; Thankful, 102; Mary, 52.—Boston Journal.

STONE SHOT.—Some of the guns of the Mary Rose, sunk A. D. 1545, were loaded with stone shot. The marble balls were known; but the latest instance of the employment of this material for military purposes with which I am acquainted was at Rome, in the year 1535. There I saw great numbers of cannon balls made of stone, lying on the walls of the Castle of St. Angelo. They were, I believe, principally of coarse marble, and I was informed that the galley slaves were employed in their manufacture.—Notes and Queries.

"The New York Express says it is a common practice there to smoke at funerals. It often sees long files of persons with cigars in their mouths following a hearse."

That is they wear the weed in their mouth. What a touching spectacle such a file must present, knocking off the ashes of an extinct friend, whose pipe is out, whose day is cold, whose vital spark is fled!

The Boston correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce says, in a late letter "the approaching Thanksgiving will be a literal Fast Day to multitudes in this country. The pestilence and the all devouring sea, with the sweep of death by ordinary diseases, have made this year one of frightful mortality, and Thanksgiving Day will be as sad as a funeral to thousands of families."

A large two story house, building in Lynn, on a gravel wall plan, fell about 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon, with a crash burying five men in the ruins, one of whom, an Irishman, was fatally wounded. The others escaped with broken limbs or bruises.

ROBBERY OF A BANK.—The Windham Bank was robbed on the night of the 17th in a most audacious manner. A clerk who sleeps in the bank went in at nine o'clock, and as usual locked the door behind him. As soon as he had turned the key he was seized by three men, who threatening to kill him if he made any noise or resistance, bound him, gagged him, blindfolded him and laid him on the bed. One of the villains sat on the bed with a revolver to ensure his quiet, and the other two commenced breaking open the safe, which they effected by means of wedges and other instruments, and with so great difficulty that they seriously spoke of going to the cashier's house for the keys. They had poisoned a watch dog which they found in the bank, but as he made some noise in his agony, they dispatched him with a dirk. At last they effected their object. They took from the safe \$13,000 in the bills of the bank, \$2000 in the bills of other banks, and \$7000 in specie. So thorough were they that they even stole a gold pen. They then asked the clerk whom they had bound, at what time the cashier would come in the morning, and being answered at 10 o'clock they turned him on his side so that he might lie comfortably, not doubting that he was safe till the bank was opened in the morning. But in this they were mistaken, for within five minutes after they had left he had extricated himself and immediately rushed out to give the alarm.

The robbers broke open a building in which was a car belonging to the Hartford Railroad, with which they worked their way to Plainfield where they took the Norwich Railroad for Norwich. Previous to their arrival men had brought news of the robbery, and in the morning they were arrested. We do not know if the money was recovered. The capital of the bank is \$90,000, and the surplus is \$10,000.

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.

A telegraphic dispatch dated New London, Nov. 19th, says:—George Bliss, sheriff of this county, deserves great credit for his success, in having so promptly arrested the men who robbed the Windham county Bank. Mr. Bliss appears to have suspected a party of four men who were hanging about the steamboat wharf at Allen's Point last night just previous to the departure of the boat for New York, and arrested them just as they went on board. On searching the luggage, \$20,000 of the 22,000 stolen were found, and it is probable that the balance will be recovered, as it is supposed to have been secreted on the wharf or on board the steamer. The robbers have been safely lodged in jail at this place. We have not heard their names, but they are said to have the appearance of genteel and finished scoundrels.

THE MORMON GOVERNOR.—Brigham Young must be a spirit rapper, if we are to believe his statement as to what he gained in a lecture at the Tabernacle he said:—

"Thousands of dollars worth of property in houses and lands, which the Lord gave me, are now in the East, in the hands of our enemies. I never said they were mine, they were the Lord's and I was one of His servants. When I went to Kirtland I had not a cent in the world, for previous to this I had given away every thing I possessed, that I might be free to go forth and proclaim the plan of salvation to the inhabitants of the earth. Neither had I shoes to my feet, and I had to borrow a pair of pants and a pair of boots. I said there five years. How do you think I accomplished this? Why, the Lord Almighty gave me those means. I have often had that done for me that has caused me to marvel. I know as well as I know that I am standing before you to-day, that I have had money put into my trunk and into my pocket, without the instrumentality of any man. This I know to a certainty."

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Railroad Collision.—A frightful railroad collision occurred at the early hour this morning at Yorkville. The New Haven freight train, down had been detained on the road by an accident in the vicinity of 89th street. The 5 o'clock train down from White Plains came at the rate of 30 miles an hour, while the New Haven train was stopping, and ran into the locomotive "Albany" dashing into the freight car and breaking it all to pieces, and mowing five other cars and their contents. The tender of the locomotive was driven into the first passenger car behind it, which was filled with people. Men with broken legs and arms were found lying in the car, which was almost perfectly wrecked. The second car was also badly smashed, and more or less of the passengers were wounded. Also, the conductor and engineer, both seriously.

Two of the parties injured reported to have died this afternoon—names not mentioned. The loss of property to the Railroad Company is estimated \$15,000.

A collector of church rates in England called upon a quaker who kept a dry goods store for the usual sum: the latter said, "Friend, is it right that I should pay, when I never attend the established church?" "The church is open to all," answered the collector, and you might have attended if you had a mind to." The quaker paid the money, and on the next day sent the collector a bill for broadcloth. The man came immediately, and in great passion, asked the meaning of it declaring that he had never had a single article from his store. "Oh!" said the quaker, rubbing his hand, "the store was open for thee and thou mightest have had the cloth if thou hadst a mind!"

A VENTUREBOME CREW.—A large mackerel boat of 20 tons is now undergoing the necessary repairs and alterations at Newlyn, for the purpose of conveying a crew of five men to Australia. To enable the boat to sustain the many storms which may be expected on her voyage out, and to render her as secure as possible, the crew have coppered the lower part of her hull; in addition to which, she is comfortably decked, cabins also being placed for the accommodations of the tars who intend to navigate her. The boat will be ballasted with fresh water.—Cornwall (Eng.) Gazette.

GRASS UNDER TREES.—By sowing nitrate of soda in small quantities in showery weather, under trees, a most beautiful verdure will be obtained. I have used it under beech trees in my grounds, and the grass always looks green. Having succeeded so well on a small scale, I have now sown nitrate of soda among the other long grass in the plantations, which cattle could never eat. I now find that the herbage is preferred to the other parts of the field.

Two females were suffocated in a house in Boston, on Sunday night, by a gas escape from a pipe in the first story. They were found dead in their bed on Monday morning.

ESCAPE OF A YOUNG LADY FROM THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SISTERHOOD.—This being Thanksgiving day here all business is suspended, and churches are well attended.

Considerable feeling has been excited in the community in regard to the escape of a novice from the Roman Catholic Sisterhood at Emmitsburg, by the name of Miss Josephine Bankley, who had not finished her probation.

She escaped at three o'clock in the morning of the 10th inst., and is the daughter of Joseph Bankley, Esq., of Norfolk, a protestant. Since she became a novice she has been doing duty at St. Joseph's Seminary, and has taught music there for the last ten months, being a most accomplished musician.

Some months since it is reported that she wished to dissolve her connection with the sisterhood, and expressed a desire to return home. She then wrote her father a letter, which was destroyed before her eyes, and she was compelled to write another in a different strain, declaring the satisfaction she felt in being where she was.

This letter deceived her father as to the true facts of the case, and all his letters in return to his daughter were consequently handed to her unopened. Aware at length that she was a prisoner, Miss Bankley determined to escape, and finally succeeded in doing so by climbing through a sash over the door of her place of confinement.

She then walked ten miles to Creagerstown where she communicated with her father, who came to her aid.

These facts have been fully related by herself and are, therefore, perfectly reliable.—Baltimore Corr. N. Y. Express, 23d.

A PATRIARCH IN THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.—The nestor of the Custom House is an old gentleman worthy of Geoffrey Croyon's delicate limning. His name is Isaacs, and he is of Hebrew parentage. He was born in March, 1777, and entered the naval office in the spring of 1796. His dearest neighbor, I sometimes throw by the pen and chat, with him; "Auld lang syne," being the burden of our discourse. His memory is unimpaired, and his chirography singularly neat and legible. The wintry whiteness of his hair is warmed by the autumn red that glows upon his cheek and the kindly cheerful gleam of an eye undimmed by age. He is regarded with reverence and affection by young and old. His blameless life—modest worth and bland deportment make him a favorite, and his mind is rich in the lore of the past. The good old man has kept a record of his life, and from its pages he permitted me to copy the following extract:—

"On the 30th of April, 1793, I stood in front of the old Federal Hall, in Wall, at the head of Broad street, and saw General George Washington, and heard him proclaimed President of the United States of America; and through the blessing of God, I now, on the same spot, after the period of 55 years, record the event, April 1854. S. M. Isaacs, Custom House, Naval Office."—Chicago Budget.

Kendall of the New Orleans Picayune relates the following, which occurred in his presence at Baden Baden in Germany:—

"At this juncture we were joined by an English party, while the subject matter brought under discussion was bathing."

"I take a cold sponge bath every morning when at home," said John Bull.

"So do I," retorted the Yankee.

"Winter and summer," continued the Englishman.

"My system exactly," responded the Yankee.

"Is your weather and water cold?" queried John Bull.

"Right chilly," continued Brother Jonathan.

"How cold?" inquired John Bull.

"So cold that the water all freezes as I pour it down my back, and rattles upon the floor in the shape of hail!" responded the Yankee, with the same cunning twinkle of the eye.

"Were you in the next room to me in America," he continued, "and could hear me as I am taking my sponge bath of a cold winter's morning, you would think I was pouring dry beans down my back!"



## LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival, Wednesday, of the Cunard steamer, *Canada*, from Liverpool, on the 7th inst., we have the following telegraphic summary of intelligence to the latest date.

**THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.**—The details of the siege of Sebastopol, which were published on the 6th, caused rather an unfavorable feeling. Full accounts have been received up to Oct. 29, regarding the commencement and progress of the siege. The official despatches from Admiral Dundas, Gen. Canrobert and Admiral Hamelin, detailing the operations of the allies on the 17th ult., the first day of the bombardment of Sebastopol, were only published on the 6th. From these it appears that the Admirals of the fleets, with the whole of their ships, assisted the attack on the land by engaging the sea batteries from the south and south of the harbor. The French squadron took up a position about three cables' length from 350 guns of the Quarantine Battery, the two batteries of Fort Alexander, and the artillery batteries. The English squadron faced the 130 guns of Fort Constantine, the telegraphic battery, and Fort Maximilian to the northward.

The land forces played from the heights above Sebastopol to the south, where they have entrenched themselves in a formidable and advantageous position. The action so far as the fleets were concerned lasted from about half-past 1 o'clock to half-past 6 p. m., when it being quite dark the ships hauled off.

Admiral Hamelin, in his despatch, states that the Russians had not closed the entrance by sinking five vessels and two frigates. The allied squadrons, after the first fire, could have successfully run in and placed themselves in communication with the land forces, without, perhaps, a greater loss than have now actually suffered.

At the commencement of the action, writes the French Admiral, the enthusiasm was extreme, as it was also throughout the engagement. Before opening fire, Admiral Hamelin made the signal, "France observes you!" which was replied to by shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!"

The loss of the English squadron is two Lieutenants, Chase and Madden, killed; 16 officers wounded; in all 44 men killed and 266 wounded. The ships are considerably damaged by shot and shell. The French loss was 30 killed, and 186 wounded.

Accounts have been received of attacks made by the Russian troops numbering, it is estimated, 30,000, upon the forts in the vicinity of Balaklava, which lies to the southward and rear of the allied position. The enemy succeeded in capturing three batteries manned by Turkish troops, and in driving away the latter, who it must be remembered, are mostly raw levies of young men.

The English Light Cavalry, the Scots Greys and the 5th Dragoon Guards, however, aided by the French troops, speedily to the rescue, and though the Light Cavalry suffered most severely, the Russians were repulsed with great loss and driven behind two of the batteries. From this position it was expected they would be speedily ousted.

On the evening of the 25th, the succeeding day, the Russians, 8000 strong, made a sortie from the town, as well as from the direction of Balaklava, but were repulsed with great slaughter, one thousand men, it is stated, being left dead upon the field.

According to the latest telegraphic advices, although the attack upon the fortifications by the sea had not been renewed, the bombardment from their heights was all vigorously continued and the Quarantine Fort and Fort Constantine been seized, while the Southern Tower and some other forts have been demolished. The town, it was stated, was also on fire in three different places.

The Russian fleet in the harbour of Sebastopol had sought shelter under the buildings alongside the quays, but the Allies are about to fire upon them from new batteries with red-hot balls.

The steamer *Canada* arrived at Halifax last night, with Liverpool dates to the 11th. At the latest advice from the seat of war, Sebastopol had not been taken; the siege, however, was progressing slowly but surely.

Reliable accounts of the engagement at Balaklava on the 25th ult. had been received. It was a most serious affair, and more disastrous to the English than at any other time.

The Emperor Napoleon having withdrawn the order prohibiting Mr. Soule from passing through France, Mr. S. has now returned to the way of Paris.

Lord Palmerston had quitted London on the 27th inst., on a secret political mission, and speculations were rife as to the object of his journey.

The anxiety of the public in England at the late news, and the disappointment of decisive news, was producing a very gloomy feeling.

Forty floating batteries, each mounting guns in all 250, are to be ready in the spring for an attack on Cronstadt.

The fleet is shortly expected home for winter.

A camp of 10,000 men is to be formed at Moscow, to be ready for the spring campaign in the Baltic.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.—It appears very probable that Austria and Russia will not after all that has been said and not have recourse to the bloody arbitrament of arms in the kingdom of Poland. Austria has gathered 200,000 men facing Austria, and Austria has gathered 200,000 men facing Austria, and Austria has gathered 200,000 men facing Austria.

At the 27th ult. the Czar refused audience to the Prussian ambassador at Petersburg.

**Brighton Market, Thursday last.**

At market 2800 Beef Cattle, 1600 Sheep, 1000 Working Oxen, 2800 Cows and Calves, 6000 Pigs, and 650 Swine.

Best Beef—1st quality, 8s. 6d.; 2nd quality, 8s. 4d.; 3rd quality, 8s. 2d.; 4th quality, 8s. 0d.; 5th quality, 7s. 6d.; 6th quality, 7s. 4d.; 7th quality, 7s. 2d.; 8th quality, 7s. 0d.; 9th quality, 6s. 8d.; 10th quality, 6s. 6d.; 11th quality, 6s. 4d.; 12th quality, 6s. 2d.; 13th quality, 6s. 0d.; 14th quality, 5s. 8d.; 15th quality, 5s. 6d.; 16th quality, 5s. 4d.; 17th quality, 5s. 2d.; 18th quality, 5s. 0d.; 19th quality, 4s. 8d.; 20th quality, 4s. 6d.; 21st quality, 4s. 4d.; 22nd quality, 4s. 2d.; 23rd quality, 4s. 0d.; 24th quality, 3s. 8d.; 25th quality, 3s. 6d.; 26th quality, 3s. 4d.; 27th quality, 3s. 2d.; 28th quality, 3s. 0d.; 29th quality, 2s. 8d.; 30th quality, 2s. 6d.; 31st quality, 2s. 4d.; 32nd quality, 2s. 2d.; 33rd quality, 2s. 0d.; 34th quality, 1s. 8d.; 35th quality, 1s. 6d.; 36th quality, 1s. 4d.; 37th quality, 1s. 2d.; 38th quality, 1s. 0d.; 39th quality, 10s. 0d.; 40th quality, 9s. 0d.; 41st quality, 8s. 0d.; 42nd quality, 7s. 0d.; 43rd quality, 6s. 0d.; 44th quality, 5s. 0d.; 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